UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		J6Carsei1⊴16-cr-00342-SHS Document 150 Filed (	07/09/19	Page 1 of 24	1
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  v. 16 CR 342 (SHS)  DAVID VILLANUEVA,  Before:  HON. SIDNEY H. STEIN  District Judge  APPEARANCES  GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York RIMBERLY RAVENER ASSISTANT United States Attorneys  ALEXANDER ROSSMILLER ASSISTANT United States Attorneys  ANDREW C. QUINN Attorney for Defendant  Also Present: MICHAEL BUSCEMI - FBI MARK KLAUSER - NYPD	1				
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THE COURT: Good afternoon to all of you. First, I received by hand a letter in regard to this sentencing. I don't know if any of you have seen it. I have the original here. It's from Christina Chambers. Have the parties seen it?

MR. MONTELEONI: The government has not, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am going to hand it down so that you can take a look at it. In the letter she asks that essentially a version of the same letter that was hand-delivered earlier, yesterday, not be distributed because it contained information about two minors. I am going to honor that. I'll file that letter under seal. The version she has simply strikes the reference to two minors. The names of the minors should not be disclosed. The parties should look at this letter and then we will proceed.

MR. MONTELEONI: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. BROWN: Stephen Brown, Daily News. May I request that that version of the letter with the minors redacted be posted on the docket, please?

THE COURT: I'll listen to what the position of the parties is after they read it.

MR. BROWN: Thank you.

MR. MONTELEONI: Your Honor, this is a somewhat substantial letter. In order to speed things up, does the court object to my copying with my cell phone camera so I can

read it at the same time as defense counsel?

THE COURT: No. I'll have copies made now in the courtroom. And rather than my sitting here, we'll bring a copy out for each of you to read it. When you are ready, I'll come up.

MR. MONTELEONI: Thank you, your Honor.

(Recess)

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THE COURT: Did the parties hand the letter back?

Let's proceed. The parties have now read it.

I have the following information. I have the pre-sentence report prepared on January 29 of this year and revised on May 30th. With that is the addendum and the sentencing recommendation of the probation department, which is for time served on all counts pursuant to 5K1.1.

I have the 5K letter itself dated May 29, 2019. And I have the sentencing memorandum of Mr. Villanueva, document 140, which also has attachments of a variety of letters in support of Mr. Villanueva.

Is there any additional information I should have, Mr. Ouinn?

MR. QUINN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Monteleoni?

MR. MONTELEONI: In addition to the letter that we have just discussed from Christina Chambers, we have just handed to your deputy a forfeiture order that we have executed

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THE COURT: Consent preliminary order of forfeiture?

MR. MONTELEONI: That's correct.

THE COURT: This is consented to, Mr. Quinn?

MR. QUINN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The defendant is consenting to the entry of a money judgment in the amount of \$75,000 constituting the proceeds obtained by Mr. Villanueva from the offense. I am going to sign that now. The consent preliminary order of forfeiture has been signed by the Court.

Mr. Quinn, have you had a full opportunity to read and discuss all this information with your client and have you in fact read and discussed it with him?

MR. QUINN: Yes, I have, Judge.

THE COURT: Do you have any objections to the findings of fact in the pre-sentence report?

MR. QUINN: I do not, your Honor. We had some earlier exceptions. We approached and addressed those with the department of probation as well as with the U.S. Attorney's office, and they were all resolved.

THE COURT: Government, do you have any objections to the findings of fact in the pre-sentence report?

MR. MONTELEONI: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I hereby adopt the findings of fact in the pre-sentence report.

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Mr. Quinn, why don't you talk to me, sir. What do you want me to know? I have read all this information, obviously.

MR. QUINN: Judge, I thought that the pre-sentence report was exhaustive and comprehensive, and I believe it accurately portrayed both the crimes to which my client pleaded guilty, his personal background and history, his professional background and history, as well as the extraordinary lengths he went to to make amends for his criminal acts.

I would also point the Court to the government's submission, which goes into extraordinary detail. As this Court is very much aware, my client almost from the beginning of this prosecution accepted responsibility and immediately did everything in his power, in fact I don't think he could have done anything more, to make amends for his acts.

He has provided substantial assistance to the government. He has testified publicly in two trials covered extensively in the New York media. He met with representatives of the government on dozens of occasions for hundreds of hours. He did everything he could to assist the government in rooting out the corruption that was endemic to the pistol license division, which admittedly he was a part of.

Judge, I would ask you to give great consideration to all the efforts my client has made toward correcting his mistakes and his assistance to the government and follow the recommendation of the Department of Probation and impose a

1 | sentence of time served.

THE COURT: Mr. Villanueva, do you want to say anything to the Court?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now is your opportunity. Anything you say can be used against you, sir, but I'm here to listen to whatever you have to say.

THE DEFENDANT: Sir, I stand in front of you embarrassed. I stand in front of you ashamed for the pain that I have caused not only to my family but to the New York City Police Department and the city as a whole.

Your Honor I grew up from humble beginnings. I grew up in East New York, where the crack epidemic had gone through the roof. I knew better. I stayed away from people who were doing drugs. Fast money was never a consideration. I even decided to go to a high school which took an hour and 15 minutes to get to from my house so I would not be around the people who were destroying my neighborhood. During that time I chose to become a cop. My dreams came true. I became a police officer. Eventually I went through the ranks and I made sergeant.

Unfortunately for my focus and the demeanor that I had to do right, I started associating myself with the wrong people. I brought great pain to everyone, especially to my son. I didn't tell him I was coming today, your Honor. I will

never forget the pain, the embarrassment, and the confusion in his eyes when his dad was brought out of his house in handcuffs. My son, who in two weeks graduates from high school and was accepted to the college of his dreams, two weeks ago his dad had to tell him he couldn't attend because my actions created a void such that I can't help him financially. So my son cannot go to the college he wanted. I failed as a dad.

I have a stepdaughter who I don't consider my stepdaughter, I consider her daughter. She does competitive swimming. Your Honor, I have not been able to go to see any of her meets because they are outside of New York state, out of the jurisdiction that I can travel. I failed as a dad again.

To my wife who I married and a couple of months after marriage I was arrested, she didn't deserve this. She doesn't deserve me. But the whole time she stood by me.

Your Honor, I am sorry for the pain I have caused. I have tried to amend for all the wrong I have done. I have allocated a ton of time to make things right. I want to continue making things right. Your Honor, all I'm asking is for a second chance and the opportunity to try to be a better dad now that I have failed.

Your Honor, the pain that I brought will probably never go away. I ask for forgiveness from my co-workers in the NYPD, from my family. The one person that will never forgive me is myself, your Honor. I will never be able to forgive

 $1 \mid \mathsf{myself.}$ 

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Your Honor, once again, what I did was wrong. I take full responsibility. I blame no one. I blame myself. As I told you earlier, I know wrong and right from the beginning of life. I allowed myself to get away from that in my professional career.

Your Honor, once again I apologize, I apologize to my wife, who is behind me; my children, who do not know I am here; and to my fellow co-workers in the City of New York, your Honor. Please give me a second chance to make things right.

THE COURT: Why did you do this?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I was in an area where corruption was fluent. Instead of me putting my foot down and actually reporting it, I allowed myself to become part of it.

THE COURT: You became a corrupt cop.

THE DEFENDANT: Correct. I allowed myself to become a corrupt cop.

THE COURT: You dishonored the badge.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You dishonored the force.

THE DEFENDANT: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: To the extent there is corruption in the police department, the public loses faith in law enforcement.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You were part of that.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Tell me again why you did this. You said you allowed yourself to become a corrupt cop.

THE DEFENDANT: I allowed myself to become a corrupt cop, your Honor. Greed had part to do with it. I was licensed as a police officer. Once I came back to sergeant, I was brought into a circle where this was going on, and greed opened my eyes. I knew better from the time I was growing up in East New York. Instead of me saying no, your Honor, I have no words, I allowed myself to become corrupt.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Government, what would you like to say, if anything?

MR. MONTELEONI: Thank you, your Honor. The defendant participated in a number of corrupt schemes. He did so not only as a law enforcement officer but as a supervisor. The type of corrupt schemes that he participated in impacted the public safety of New York by allowing those who would not qualify for the privilege of carrying firearms in New York to gain that ability without a proper basis.

THE COURT: What you mean is he allowed a felon to get a weapon? That's what you mean?

MR. MONTELEONI: In one case, yes. In many cases, however, there were individuals who were not statutorily barred by federal law from possessing weapons but still would not have qualified under New York's rather restrictive gun license

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THE COURT: For things like full-carry licenses?

MR. MONTELEONI: For full-carry licenses. These were individuals who were largely not barred from it but would not have qualified for what he allowed, which was for them to walk around the entirety of New York City with a concealed weapon 24-7.

THE COURT: Full-carry like the hundred full-carry licenses that were taken care of through Mr. Lichtenstein, if I understand the testimony correctly?

MR. MONTELEONI: Yes. The majority of them were through Lichtenstein. There were some for some of the other bribe payers. There were also other individuals who had licenses that they had acquired through other means but faced loss of those licenses due to incidents that prompted investigations into whether they were still fit to have a license. This was most directly Villanueva's responsibility as the incident sergeant. In exchange for bribes —

THE COURT: In exchange for dinners, a watch, Broadway tickets, limousines, lunches, parties, cash, right?

MR. MONTELEONI: Yes, that's correct, your Honor, a number of bribes of different forms. He allowed individuals who would otherwise have lost their licenses or had other unfavorable dispositions short of absolute revocation to have more favorable dispositions. So yes, in some cases individuals

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who should have had their licenses fully revoked were able to continue to carry the weapons on their persons.

This is shocking conduct. Its scope and extent, as the Court pointed out, shakes public confidence in law enforcement, which is absolutely corrosive to a society to have corruption of this sort in the police department where we trust and rely on law enforcement officers to protect all of us.

That said, Villanueva was an exemplary cooperator, as we have said in our 5K letter.

THE COURT: You said he showed exemplary candor, he was highly effective, he was extraordinarily effective. He showed remorse according to you and certainly according to his statement here. He had dozens of meetings with them. He gave critical testimony. This is a very favorable 5K letter.

MR. MONTELEONI: That's correct, your Honor. It is lengthy and it is extensive both because of the sheer number of cases that he participated in, cases that he allowed in some cases to be brought at all. Because he was so effective in those cases, we thought it was only appropriate to do everything that we could to bring that entirely to the Court's attention.

As we say in the letter, the degree of remorse that we believe he showed, it is not something you can really put into words in a letter, but that is what we observed and we believe.

Something else that I think is a little hard to make

vivid is the degree of detail and specificity that he was able to go into. In addition to just telling us things that he recalled, he went back and he searched old documents and old items that he had lying around his house. He went back and brought us a wealth of information.

He was unflinching as to his conduct. He also was very focused and detail-oriented. That is not to say that he always got everything right, but just as his cooperation was unusually extensive, we think that it was unusually focused and precise.

There are cases that we just wouldn't have been able to make, we think, without him. We think it is very unlikely that we would have been in a position to charge John Chambers, who was an attorney and in fact a former prosecutor, for a lengthy bribery scheme, which was the first bribery scheme that Villanueva engaged in.

In sort of a factual portion of the answer to your Honor's questions of how it started, that was chronologically the first thing that happened. Villanueva was offered this free entertainment under social guises at a time when he was experiencing significant financial stress. That snowballed and his conduct went far beyond, which was truly shocking. That case against Chambers certainly didn't rest on Villanueva's word, but it absolutely had its genesis in information that he provided that allowed us to develop powerful evidence

1 | sufficient to bring that charge.

THE COURT: I should say, although I have read the Chambers letter, it is not materially affecting my decision here. Go ahead.

MR. MONTELEONI: Yes, your Honor. We certainly would have some disputes with what's in it if it were going to affect you, but we don't need to address that here.

Additionally, other corrupt law enforcement officers in the license division, it is very unlikely that they would have been able to be charged, including Lieutenant Paul Dean, the highest ranking law enforcement officer who we have been able to date charge in these matters. That is also in great part due to his cooperation as well as the cooperation of others.

Villanueva's participation in a pattern of corruption that has shaken the faith to a good extent of citizens of New York in the police department is extremely noteworthy, but the steps that he has taken to redress it and to allow us to remove or mitigate it are also extremely unusual. We certainly didn't mean to convey that we do not consider his cooperation to have been ordinary, run-of-the-mill, or perfunctory.

THE COURT: You conveyed it clearly. You are very supportive of him. By the same token, the guideline range is 57 to 71 months, substantial. I certainly intend to give him credit for his cooperation under 5K1.1.

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The problem is, you're right, he has shaken the faith of the populace in the police department, as everybody in this group of cases has. He was a policeman. Policemen are and ought to be, and I think he would agree with me, held to a higher standard in terms their integrity and their honesty.

It is difficult for me to be able to give the proverbial, as a defense lawyer would say, get-out-of-jail-free card given the fact that he should be an exemplar of integrity and honesty and fair dealing as opposed to, as I said before, a corrupt policeman.

Yes, he is remorseful. Yes, he has done what I think are, I won't say fulsome, but certainly he really went all the way in supporting you, and you're saying that that is true. But it is hard to blink at the fact that he was actively engaging in corruption while a police officer.

MR. MONTELEONI: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think some prison time is appropriate given that.

MR. MONTELEONI: That is a decision for the Court. We don't disagree with your assessment of either the severity of the conduct or of his cooperation. We do think that our ability to investigate and to make these cases, our ability to recognize cooperators who let us do that, is an important consideration, which we know that the Court will consider.

THE COURT: Of course you need cooperators to

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have to be rewarded for that cooperation, and he will be. But

3 as a general deterrence issue and as a sign that the courts

prosecute wrongdoers. There is no question about that.

support the appropriate punishment for those who have committed

crimes, it seems to me that some prison time is appropriate.

MR. MONTELEONI: I understand what the Court is saying. I would point the Court to page 9 of our 5K letter.

Let me pause on two housekeeping points. First, as I think my remarks were intended to convey, we do move under section 5K1.1 of the guidelines for a downward departure in light of his assistance to our investigations and prosecutions. Second, we do intend to file a redacted version of this 5K letter on the public docket following this sentencing, submitted under seal.

As we point out in page 9 of our letter, Lieutenant Paul Dean, who was entrusted with an even greater degree of responsibility than Villanueva, was sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment, and Robert Espinal to a year and a day of imprisonment. We understand that neither of them cooperated, and we obviously believe that is an important factor for the Court to consider in assessing proportionality and disparities.

THE COURT: I agree.

MR. MONTELEONI: Unless the Court has further questions beyond that, we will rest on our submissions.

THE COURT: Defense, you stood up before. Did you

want to add something?

MR. QUINN: I did, Judge. In furtherance of the government's comments in their 5K1 letter, your Honor, as the government just pointed out, once my client was arrested and it became clear to all of us on the defense team that he had done acts for which he should be ashamed and has expressed shame before the Court, he took it upon himself to do absolutely everything he could to assist the government.

There is always the obvious hope that cooperation will be rewarded and you may receive a lesser sentence. I'm not going to suggest there wasn't an element of that. But I would say the almost overwhelming motivating fact behind my client's actions was to assist the government because he was ashamed of what the pistol license department had turned into. He was a shamed that he was part of it, and he wanted to assist them in making sure that nothing was left behind, that no clues, no suspects were left there, no individuals who could continue to engage in this type of corrupt practice would be left there.

What he did was he took it upon himself, and I think the government just conceded as much, to almost conduct his own investigation and do everything he could on as much evidence as possible, bring as much evidence to the government as he could. His motivation wasn't I want to walk away at the end of this case. It was let me help you correct the mistakes that I was a part of.

When the government says they have difficulty conveying or communicating his level of remorse, I think that is what is difficult to convey, that that was my client's sincere and genuine attempt for participating in this scheme and allowing it to occur under his watch and while he was there. So he took a genuine effort to make sure he provided as much information to the government as he could, and it was successful, Judge. Obviously, as the 5K1 letter shows, my client was successful. He was believable and credible.

THE COURT: He was extremely helpful to the prosecution.

MR. QUINN: Your Honor, I represent the New York City sergeants. I have been doing that for 20 years. I deal with allegations against corrupt police officers all the time. It never gets easy. I would never suggest that it is. But I would ask the Court to look closely at once my client was arrested, he took it upon himself to do everything in his power to make sure that that unit and that pistol license division got cleaned up.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. QUINN: It got cleaned up, Judge. The individuals that were there that were corrupt, that were continuing to do the things after he was arrested, he was able to assist the government in making sure that doesn't happen. So I would ask the Court to give as much consideration and weight to that as

the Court deems appropriate.

THE COURT: Thank you.

This is not an easy decision. Sentencings never are. It is especially true here in light of his thorough and, as the government said, exemplary cooperation. Nonetheless, it seems to me that a policeman should be held to a higher standard than the average citizen in terms of corruption. Given the fact that there is a multiplier effect in terms of the confidence of the people in their law enforcement officers, general deterrence here is very important.

Nonetheless, as Mr. Monteleoni points out, there has to be some proportionality in sentencing here. I have looked at all the other sentences that other judges have imposed in these related cases. I don't think a year and a day is appropriate.

I am going to sentence this man to 4 months' incarceration and the other recommendations of the probation department. I do think some time in prison is appropriate here given his position as a sergeant no less, as a supervisor. He was a supervisor in this corrupt licensing division.

I think you're right, sir, that it has been cleaned up in not insubstantial part because of his cooperation. But the word has to go out that the police of the City of New York are obligated to obey the law themselves and to be an example to other citizens.

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The NYPD web page under "Values" says, "We pledge to maintain a higher standard of integrity than is generally expected of others because so much is expected of us." That's a nice sentiment. But the fact is that corrupt police have a multiplier effect in the confidence of the people, and there has to be a statement that corruption among police officers will be penalized. It's less than the others here, but I do think it is an appropriate statement.

If the defendant would stand, I will impose sentence.

I hereby find the total offense level is 25, the criminal history category is I, the guideline range is 57 to 71 months. Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the judgment of this Court that the defendant, David Villanueva, is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of 4 months. Upon release from imprisonment, Mr. Villanueva shall be placed on supervised release for a term of 2 years on each count, to be served concurrently with each other.

I should say that the 4 months is on each of the six counts, all to be served concurrently -- in other words, only a 4-month sentence -- to be followed by, quote, only 2 years of supervised release. The "only" is in quotes in both terms of custody and supervised release.

He shall serve supervised release with the conditions recommended by the probation department, namely, the following

mandatory conditions. He shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime. He shall not illegally possess a controlled substance. He shall not possess a firearm or dangerous weapon or destructive device.

He shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. He shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of his placement on supervised release and at least two unscheduled drug tests thereafter as directed by his probation officer. He shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by his probation officer.

He shall comply with the standard conditions 1 through 12 plus the following special condition. Actually, I'm not going to impose any special conditions and I'm going to suspend the mandatory drug testing requirement. In other words, as a mandatory condition, he shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance, but he does not have to submit to one drug test within 15 days of placement on supervised release and two unscheduled drug tests thereafter. He has shown no issue with drugs in the past. I have no reason to think he will in the future.

Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, he shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which he has been released. I am not imposing a fine because the defendant lacks the ability to pay a fine, after taking into account the pre-sentence report and

the forfeiture order that I have signed as well as his family responsibilities and his current modest income. I am not imposing restitution because there is no victim pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3663.

I hereby order Mr. Villanueva to pay to the United States a special assessment of \$100, which is due immediately. And I am ordering, as I said, forfeiture of \$75,000.

My deputy reminds me that I said \$500. It's \$600 special assessment because there are six separate counts that he has pled guilty to.

I sentenced this defendant with the factors of 5K1.1 in mind. I believe the sentence is appropriate. Given the extreme seriousness of the offense and the need for punishment and deterrence, I do recognize Mr. Villanueva's serious and substantial cooperation as well as his remorse. But for the reasons I have said, I think it is appropriate that he serve time incarcerated.

I see no reason to not have voluntary surrender here. What is the position of the parties?

MR. QUINN: Judge, I would make that request. My client, because of his young children who are home for the summer, already has a paid vacation scheduled for the week of August 10th. Could I ask the Court for a surrender date of August 19th? That will allow him to take vacation with his family.

1	THE COURT: Government?
2	MR. MONTELEONI: The government has no objection.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Villanueva shall surrender for
4	sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons
5	on or before 2:00 p.m. on August 19th.
6	Defense, are you aware of any legal reason why the
7	sentence should not be imposed as I have stated?
8	MR. QUINN: No, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Government?
10	MR. MONTELEONI: No, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: I hereby order the sentence to be imposed
12	as I have stated it.
13	Mr. Villanueva, you have the right to appeal the
14	sentence I have imposed on you. If you cannot pay the cost of
15	appeal, you have the right to apply for leave to apply in forma
16	pauperis. If you make a request, the clerk of court will
17	prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf immediately.
18	Do you understand your appeal rights?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
20	THE COURT: What is the position of the parties on the
21	request by a representative of the press that that letter be
22	filed publicly?
23	MR. QUINN: Your Honor, I would obviously object, for
24	a number of reasons. First of all, I don't know that Ms.

Chambers has any standing to provide this Court with any

information. But there are factual statements contained in the letter which I disagree with. I don't think they are factually accurate. Taking where she comes from, her position, she is the wife of someone whom my client testified against, I would ask that it not be publicly posted.

THE COURT: Government?

2.3

MR. MONTELEONI: The government certainly disagrees with some of the factual allegations in the letter, but we take no position on its public docketing. We don't oppose it.

THE COURT: It is a judicial document presented to the Court for consideration in connection with the sentencing. I will say that it has not materially affected my decision here.

I will have it docketed. I will delete the identifying information in the front as our rules provide: in other words, the address and phone number and email address here.

I should say for the record that there are allegations here that the parties do disagree with. But insofar as it was considered by the Court, I think it is appropriate that it that it be filed, and it will be.

Anything else?

MR. MONTELEONI: The government moves to dismiss the underlying indictment as to the defendant.

THE COURT: Defense?

MR. QUINN: No objection.

THE COURT: So granted.

Defense, anything else? MR. QUINN: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Villanueva, you understand fully the magnitude of what you have done. The Court understands the magnitude of your assistance. It is obviously appreciated by the government, and they have stated that. When you get out of prison in 4 months, stay out of trouble. I'm sure you will. THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Stick with your family, make amends to them, and you'll be fine. Thank you all. (Adjourned)